

# Appendix

## GENEALOGY OF GARCÍ PÉREZ DE VARGAS BY HIS DESCENDANT GARCILASO DE LA VEGA, CALLED THE INCA

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### EDITORIAL NOTE

The manuscript of the *Genealogy of Garci Perez de Vargas by his descendant Garcilasso de la Vega, called the Inca*, original and autographed, Córdoba, 1596, contains approximately twenty-eight pages. It was published in Spanish by the Marquis del Saltillo under the title *The Inca Garcilasso and the Lassos in History*<sup>1</sup> in Madrid in 1929.

According to the Chronicles of King Ferdinand the Saint, Pérez de Vargas, with whom the genealogy begins, fought for Córdoba and Seville during the king's reign.<sup>2</sup>

For many years Garcilaso intended this to be Chapter 1 of *La Florida*; why is not clear. Perhaps because it showed how hidalgos such as De Soto had always fought for their kings; perhaps because some of De Soto's ancestry is articulated in this family tree. Perhaps because it was the best way of

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<sup>1</sup>The Marquis del Saltillo, "El Inca Garcilaso y los Lassos en la historia," *Revista de historia y genealogía española* (Madrid), 3, no. 16 (July-August 1929): 296-307.

<sup>2</sup>Raúl Porras Barrenechea, in "Report on the Genealogy of Garci Perez de Vargas," *Revista Archivo histórico del Cuzco* (Cuzco, 1959), 378-406.

Raúl Porras Barrenechea says that Garcilaso intended to dedicate his *Genealogy* to another Don Garcí Pérez de Vargas, a contemporary of Garcilaso and a descendant of the Pérez de Vargas with whom this account begins. A later decision induced him to change his dedicatory letter. He crossed out the previous dedication and substituted the one to Prince Theodosio of Portugal, which currently precedes the Princes edition of *La Florida*. However, in the version we use he still dedicates the work to his contemporary, Garcí Pérez de Vargas.

In the actual manuscript the first pages are missing. To get the manuscript, this writer had to first call for the Porras Barrenechea article (cited at the head of this note) in order to identify the *Genealogy* manuscript as No. 18-109 in the Manuscript Room of the National Library, since there was some difficulty in locating it without the number.

getting the attention of the king, in order to emphasize Garcilaso's claim to being a Spaniard (on his father's side) and, therefore, deserving of royal favor. Why he eventually separated it from *La Florida* is also not very clear. Probably his publisher, Peter Crasbeeck, suggested that it be omitted, since its relation to *La Florida* is tenuous at best. However, in its four hundred-year history it has never been translated into English. We do so here because it has some parts that will be of interest to scholars of this period and because it is part of the provenance of *La Florida*.

The following translation is from the copy of Blas de Salazar, as found at the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid.

## GENEALOGY OF GARCÍ PÉREZ DE VARGAS

[Preface?]

Although they are not small works to complete, for a major purpose I esteem these [pages] more than any other advantages Fortune could bring me were it prosperous and favorable, because I hope unto God that my works will bring me more honor and a better and more durable reputation than any other means of gaining wealth. For this reason, I am more Fortune's debtor than her creditor [the pronoun *her* may have a concealed antecedent that is not Fortune, but the lady who was executrix of some income Garcilaso had inherited], and, as such, I am grateful; and would be even more so, if happy to see me settled, she stopped persecuting me with these unpaid assignments, since I no longer ask her favors and mercies, having no good reason to do so. She pursues me, nonetheless. With this powerful lady it was not worth my while to pursue her, nor to try to escape her, because at all times she has been against me, even in the smallest things.

Because it is painful and not profitable to talk about her lack of favor and my disadvantage, it would be preferable to cease remembering them, as if they had never happened, and to resort to the sad consolation of the doctor who, for lack of a better remedy, dispenses to the patient a medicine that will make him forget his pain. To better forget mine, I will change from this subject to another about your [Don Garcí's] service [to your country], which makes up for all present and past adversities.

### STORY OF THE DESCENDANCY OF THE FAMOUS PÉREZ DE VARGAS, WITH SOME PASSAGES WORTH REMEMBERING, DEDICATED TO DON GARCÍ PÉREZ DE VARGAS, HIS LEGITIMATE HEIR.

It seems impertinent of me to want to present you [Don Garcí Pérez de Vargas] with your genealogy and descendancy, of which you are so well

aware. Although it is known as being that of [your great and famous ancestor] Pérez de Vargas, I nonetheless consider placing it here to show my fondness for you, so it may be seen how your grandparents and mine had the same first and second [generations] and that we honor [them also as] being of your lineage and family tree. Although this is well known in Extremadura, it is not so well known outside of there. For this reason, I shall beg you to allow me to draw your family tree for you, so your descendants may be placed in its shade, each in the proper place, so all of them, perceiving their natural and inevitable obligation, should try to imitate your ancestors and their own; especially [should they seek to imitate] Pérez de Vargas. So zealous was he in the service of his king and in the propagation of the Catholic faith, as to risk several times losing his life for it by fighting against the Moors who occupied Andalucía. The emulation of these and other virtues of his will make his successors proud of being worthy sons and descendants of this excellent man, whose deeds are amply described in the Chronicles of King Ferdinand, called the Saint, who conquered the cities of Córdoba and Seville and all of Andalucía. About 348 years after Seville was conquered, the following popular verses are still generally sung [there]:

Hercules built me,  
 Julius Caesar surrounded me  
                     with towers and large walls,  
 The Holy King conquered me  
                     with Garcí Pérez de Vargas.

These verses are said to have been written on one of the doors of the city, from where the ravages of time consumed them, as they have done and will do to major works.

Recently Don Francisco Zapata de Cisneros, first count of Barajas, who was president of the Royal Council, while assistant in Seville, renewed them, not through his writings, but by that delightful work of the Alameda [a boulevard mall], which he carried out, because he was a great designer of the cities he governed, as can be seen by modern-day Córdoba and Seville.

In which Alameda he renewed and had dug up two stone columns of the many placed by Hercules in the foundation of that city [Seville]. He brought to life the histories of those times and lent reality to the fables of poets of years gone by about the columns of Hercules and of other written events. He placed in one of them, as is extant today, the statue of Hercules and in the other that of Julius Caesar, whom I admire, as founders of Seville. Three

water fountains with quantities of orange trees and poplars greatly beautified that great city, rich in gold and silver and precious stones, a yearly tribute from Peru, my homeland. [Seville is] a city more enriched by outstanding and high minds than could be produced by a special favor of celestial influences [a conjunction of favorable stars].

The Alameda appears more distinguished, delightful, and agreeable to those who, like myself, knew the place before the work was done, as it was [before that] extremely smelly and abominable. It was called the lagoon, because it collected rainwater and all the refuse and dead animals of the city, and it had become a pestilential lake of water and mud contaminating the whole neighborhood, whereas now it is the cause of its greatest delight.

Returning to the outstanding virtues of your ancestor, the famous Garcí Pérez de Vargas, one must keep them perpetually in mind: (1) to imitate them in maintaining and preserving the honor of the gentleman who guarded the Men [the king?]; (2) to remember how, as the armies made the mistake of turning toward the king out of fear of the seven Moors, whom they saw on their way, [Garcí Pérez] sustained his honor by not giving away who [the king] was, although Lorenzo Suárez questioned him during the absence and presence of the king. He always said he did not know him well, but he actually did see him daily. With his eyes, he enjoined his squire to imitate him, lest he be discovered and should lose his honor as a good knight.

I consider this one of his major accomplishments, as his use of self-control to protect another person's honor, [honor being] something a gentleman must have, singled him out as a better knight than the others. I do not mention any further action, as I do not wish to take any honor away from those of others surrounding that king called the Saint. All that is needed to arouse respect is the mention of his name and the imitation of his virtues. Without this imitation it seems wrong to value fathers and grandfathers, as outstanding as they may be, because it would be more of a disgrace [a mere lip service] than an honor.

*Chapter 4:* [crossed out: "There continues the descendancy of Garcí Pérez de Vargas toward those who have their primogeniture."]

## DESCENDANCY OF GARCÍ PÉREZ DE VARGAS

Pedro de Vargas, a gentleman of Toledo, descendant of the Goths, who remained in that city when Spain was lost, had as sons Garcí Pérez de Vargas and Diego Pérez de Vargas, nicknamed Machuca. He populated Xerez de la

Frontera from whom are descended the gentlemen of that name (whose name as that of many others does not need to be preceded by Don), famous for their arms and ability to play folk songs.

Garcí Pérez de Vargas had as a son Pedro Fernández de Vargas, who bore Lope Pérez de Vargas. His son was Alonso Fernández de Vargas, who lost the city of Burguillos by treason of a mayor.

[His son] Gonzalo Pérez de Vargas married María Sánchez de Badajoz, daughter of Mencia Vázquez de Goz and of Garcisánchez of Badajoz, among the most distinguished bearing this name in Extremadura.

[Although] it came from far away and from high estates, this name has been lost, because it has been joined with that of the Vargas and Figueroas, and the descendants have taken to calling themselves Sánchez de Vargas and Sánchez de Figueroa, for they had everything. It would have been right not to let go of the Badajoz name, as it was so ancient and noble. I have only seen it preserved until the arrival of that famous and constantly in love Garcí Sánchez de Badajoz, born in the very illustrious and generous city of Ecija (although his parents came to it from Extremadura). [The] Phoenix of Spanish poets, he was without equal, nor is there hope of another. So great were his works that I hold them in high esteem and veneration, the permitted ones in their written form, and the forbidden ones engraved in my memory as a sacred mandate, committed to it for so many years because they were most pleasant.

I have lived with this rich depository, eager to meet an outstanding poet-theologian who would express [to me] their real meaning, bearing for them the same affection I have, which in view of their spirituality could easily be done. I would like this divine transcription of that part of the Holy Scriptures forming the nine lessons for the dead returned to their pure spiritual meaning to prevent the loss of that most original and elegant, eminent and high-minded composition and Spanish verse. Considering this matter carefully, it would [not] be fair for the Spanish to imitate the Italians, the work being Spanish and so divine. Not unlike the Italians, who as soon as works are forbidden correct them and keep on printing them, lest the memory of the author be forgotten. The Spaniards should not allow his work to perish. They should not allow the others, unworthy of being disciples or servants of the one and only Garcí Sánchez de Badajoz, to take advantage of the fact that the work is forbidden and unprotected to plagiarize it to pieces, as they illustrate their own poems, incorporating his, as I saw it done by some poets who became rich and famous with the treasures of another.

Of this superior work, Christopher Castillejo, secretary of Emperor Ferdinand, as a man who understood it well, among many other stanzas written

against those who abandon Spanish metric combinations to adopt Italian ones, says the following about Garcí Sánchez de Badajoz:

Garcí Sánchez proved to be  
Somewhat angry, as he said:  
"It is not proper  
For a person born in Spain  
To make use of foreign lands."  
Because in my lessons alone,  
Having observed his stanzas well,  
You will see such consonance  
That Petrarch and his songs  
Remain behind him in elegance.

To increase and widen the extent of my hope, I express this wish here, that soon some Spaniard, for the above-mentioned reasons, may take him [Garcí Sánchez de Badajoz] up as his own, and fulfill my wish [to see a new printing of his poetry]. He will thus do a work that will please people of high intelligence, and that will benefit his nation. As much as I wish to do this work, I am not a poet. I have not attempted it on my own, nor have I been able to look for the poet-theologian I seek to find because of this work [the *Genealogy*] and the past one about León Hebreo. Although it is true that I agreed with the Reverend Father and teacher Juan de Pineda, born in Seville, who was an outstanding professor of writing in the Jesuit College in Córdoba, that during the summer vacations of [15]94, his Paternity, and I as his instrument, should reduce those divine lessons to their spiritual and holy meanings. It was impossible for me to carry out even my first essay. Urgent needs of my own, caused by difficulties in securing food supplies from my small property, forced me shortly before my vacation to let go of my studies and of this work I was eager to start, as I needed to provide for the necessities of life. If God would provide them, I would return to my [first] purpose. Until now my efforts [to discover the meanings of these poems] have not served me. They have only caused me great pain and sorrow for having lost in the carrying out of such a desired enterprise the opportunity, the time and the promise of [working with] such an eminent gentleman as Father and teacher Juan de Pineda. When I returned to Córdoba, after taking care of my needs, his vacations were over. In testimony of this loss, I certify that this clause was added and written during this sad absence and these wanderings of mine, even while I made a clean copy of this foreword, because to save time I take my first drafts, practically all I own, with me wherever I go.

Returning to our original task, Gonzalo Pérez de Vargas and María Sánchez de Badajoz had as their progeny Juan de Vargas, Hernando de Vargas, and García de Vargas.

Juan de Vargas married Leonor Suárez de Figueroa, daughter of the Master of Santiago Don Lorenzo Suárez de Figueroa, whose children were Juan de Vargas and Mencia de Vargas.

Juan de Vargas died childless. His sister Mencia de Vargas married, in Xerez of Badajoz, Vasco Fernández de Silva, descendant of the house of C[ifuentes], whose progeny were Arias Pérez de Vargas and Juan de Silva. Arias Pérez de Vargas married María Ponce de León whose successors were Franco de Vargas, Luis Ponce de León, and Arias de Silva.

Francisco de Vargas married Doña Mayor de Figueroa y de la Cerda, native of Córdoba, lady-in-waiting of the Catholic Queen Isabel. They gave birth to Don Juan de Vargas and Doña Mencia de Vargas.

Don Juan de Vargas married Doña Juana de Figueroa, daughter of Juan de Figueroa Sotomayor, granddaughter of Hernando Sotomayor, and great-granddaughter of Pedro Suárez de Figueroa and of Doña Blanca de Sotomayor; her son was Francisco de Vargas. Don Francisco de Vargas married Doña Juana de Bohorques, daughter of Pedro García de Bohorques and of his wife Doña Isabel de Alfaro. Their sons were Don Garcí Pérez de Vargas and Don Diego de Vargas, who was a religious and died early.

Don Garcí Pérez de Vargas married Doña Teresa de Arellano Portocarrero, daughter of Don Alonso Pacheco and of his wife Doña Angela de Arellano. The paternal grandparents of said Doña Teresa were Don Pedro Portocarrero and his wife Doña Juana Pacheco, sister of the marquis de Alcalá, and maternal grandparents were Don Hernandarias of Saavedra, count of Castellar and his wife Countess Teresa Ramírez de Arellano y Cuñiga, sister of the count of Aguilar, descendant of Don Carlos de Arellanos, lord of Cameros [double-beds].

Don Garcí Pérez de Vargas had two daughters, the elder being Juana de Vargas Bohorques and the second Doña Angela de Vargas y Arellano. She possesses today the rights of primogeniture [*mayorazgo*] of the town of Higuera de Vargas, rights derived from her famous antecedent Garcí Pérez de Vargas. She is head and oldest relative of all the Vargas [descendants] of Extremadura.

This is your [Mercy's] family tree, and the origin of the Vargas [branch] from Extremadura. Let me place here two of their branches to prove we are of your lineage.

[The heading of this unit, Chapter 5, reads: "Descendancy of Vargas men living in Mérida; first shoot of the lineage of Garcí Pérez de Vargas."]



Backtracking to pick up the first branch, it was stated that Gonzalo Pérez de Vargas married María Sánchez de Badajoz and had, as told, Hernando de Vargas as her son, to whom she bequeathed the primogeniture of Sierrabrava, which today belongs to his descendants who live in Mérida, the Spanish Rome of earlier times, according to the lovelorn Garcí Sánchez de Badajoz in his comparative complaints, which remained unfinished because of his sudden illness.

Hernando de Vargas married Beatrice of Tordoña who bore Alonso de Vargas. Alonso de Vargas married Doña Beatrice de Hinestrosa, daughter of Lope Alvarez de Hinestrosa Osorio, mayor "comendador" of León. They gave birth to Hernando de Vargas (whose descendants belong to the second branch) and Juan de Vargas and Doña Leonor de Vargas.

Fernando de Vargas married Doña Blanca de Sotomayor, daughter of Fernando de Sotomayor, whom we shall mention elsewhere; their sons were Alonso de Vargas, Juan de Vargas, Hernando de Sotomayor, Pero Suárez de Figueroa, and Gómez de Tordoña, who died in Peru in the so-called battle of Chupas, while he was field marshal of the imperial army, whose general was the lawyer Vaca de Castro who was governor of Peru during the battle against the mestizo Diego de Almagro.

The first born, Alonso de Vargas, had no male successors, only a daughter, Blanca de Vargas, who succeeded in the primogeniture of Sierrabrava, her first cousin being Doña Francisca de Vargas and Figueroa, who married Christopher de Xejas, mayor of Xerez de Badajoz, whose son was Alonso de Vargas of the war counsel and cavalry general in the Flemish wars, as well as a generalissimo in those of Aragón.

Doña Blanca de Vargas, who as only daughter inherited Sierrabrava, married Fernando de Vera, the eldest son, in Mérida. Their sons were Don Fernando, Don Alonso, and Don Antonio de Vargas. I knew the latter two gentlemen as captains in his Majesty's infantry.

Don Juan de Vera y Vargas married Doña Teresa de Figueroa in Badajoz. She was the daughter of Don Jerónimo de Figueroa and bore Don Fernando de Vera y Vargas.

Don Fernando de Vera y Vargas married Doña Juana de Cuñiga, daughter of the marquis de Mirabel.

This is the branch and the descendancy of the Vargas who live in Mérida, descendants of the second son of Gonzalo Pérez de Vargas and María Sánchez de Badajoz.

[Chapter 6, "The second branch of the Garcí Pérez de Vargas family Tree."]

To depict the second branch, in which I want to prove we are yours, let me track back to Alonso de Hinestrosa de Vargas, lord of Sierrabrava, and to Doña Beatrice de Hinestrosa, descendant of Garcí Pérez de Vargas by direct male lineage, as has been seen. In which attempt I shall pause with the descendancy of the Vargas [branch] to pen the descendancy of the Figueroas and the most distinguished house of Feria and of Sotomayor, of the not less outstanding house of Belalcaçar, which since God was so merciful will give us reason to publish it, not to take advantage of the name of relatives, as it is not decent for the poor, but to recognize them and serve them as natural lords, calling ourselves servants of their houses, not as mercenaries, but for being born in them. At least I always acted this way and was rewarded by men as generous as they were, and especially by two true ladies that I could never deserve in this world, the marquises de Priego, of the house of Feria and Aguilar, grandmother and granddaughter of glorious memory, both bearing the same first name, although with double last names, called Lady Catalina Fernández de Córdoba and Aguilar and Lady Catalina Fernández de Córdoba and Figueroa, examples of Christian religion, of princely greatness and magnanimity to confuse and shame those who will not emulate them.

For that descendancy it is necessary to know that Fernando Sánchez de Badajoz, owner of the pasture of the arches and other famous ones that are in that region, had as only daughter Mencia Sánchez of Badajoz, and he had her married to a second son of the house of Belalcaçar, named Juan de Sotomayor, whom her mother, after she became a widow, had marry Pedro Suárez de Figueroa, second son of Gómez Suárez de Figueroa, first count of Feria, and of Lady Elvira Lasso de la Vega, sister of Íñigo López de Mendoza, from whom the *duques* of the appanage [territory assigned to an infante] descended.

However, Suárez de Figueroa and Lady Blanca de Sotomayor had a son, Gómez Suárez de Figueroa, nicknamed "hoarse," a very respected name in Extremadura; they also had Hernando de Sotomayor, Garcilaso de la Vega, and Don Lorenzo Suárez de Figueroa who was ambassador to the most powerful Venetian signoria. They connected each of these to a primogeniture [mayorazgo], which their descendants still own—as shall be seen they were a great generation! Leaving aside the firstborn, whose descendancy is that of my father and his brothers, I shall move [be moving] from the last to the first to fulfill my obligation toward them; in view of the fact that, because I am an Indian from the Antarctic [South American] region, the majority do not know about me and are [not?] witnesses of what I may say in my favor. I say that Don Lorenzo Suárez de Figueroa, who was the fourth son, had a

daughter, Lady Beatrice de Figueroa. She married Don Pedro de Fonseca and they had Don Juan de Fonseca and Don Lorenzo Suárez de Figueroa, and other gentlemen who live in Badajoz.

Garcilaso de la Vega [a captain in the Spanish army], who was the third son, had as sons Don Perolasso de la Vega and Garcilaso de la Vega [author of *La Florida*]. He was a model of gentlemen and poets, who as everybody knows and as he himself states, spent his life heroically wielding both the pen and the sword.

Don Pero Lasso de la Vega married Doña María de Mendoza in Toledo. They gave birth to Garcilasso de la Vega who was ambassador of his Catholic Majesty in Rome, and to Pedro González de Mendoza who was canon of the Holy Church in Toledo, and to Don Alvaro de Luna.

Garcilasso de la Vega married Lady Aldonza Niño; their sons were Don Perolasso de la Vega y Guzmán and Don Rodrigolasso de la Vega, Niño, who live today in Toledo.

Fernando de Soto, oldest second son of Pero Suárez de Figueroa and of Doña Blanca de Sotomayor, had Juan de Figueroa Sotomayor of whom we said that she married Fernando de Vargas, owner of Sierrabrava. Juan de Figueroa Sotomayor gave birth to Don Gerónimo and Doña Juana de Figueroa of whom we said she married Don Juan de Vargas, my lord and your grandfather, so that we are related through the Figueras, the Sotomayors, and the Vargas. Don Gerónimo de Figueroa [crossed out: "and Lady Juana de Figueroa"] had as children Don Juan de Figueroa who lived without successors, and Don Diego de Figueroa Azavedo who today lives in Badajoz, and Lady Teresa de Figueroa of whom we said that she married Don Juan de Veras y Vargas in Mérida.

Gómez Suárez de Figueroa, the "hoarse," the first son of Pero Suárez de Figueroa and of Doña Blanca de Sotomayor, married Doña Isabel Mosquera Enríquez, had two daughters, the first named Blanca de Sotomayor, like her grandmother, and the second Doña Teresa de Figueroa, who married comendador Juan de Céspedes. They had many sons and daughters, one of them being Doña Leonor Lasso de la Vega, an exemplary nun who today lives in the convent of Santa Clara in Montilla, aunt of Doña Isabel de Figueroa who was abbess in the same convent, and of brother Juan de Céspedes who was living the previous three years in San Pablo de Sevilla, as well as of other gentlemen who dwell in that distinguished city, and other cities in Extremadura, bearing the name Céspedes, grandchildren of the above-mentioned Juan de Céspedes and Doña Teresa de Figueroa.

Doña Blanca de Sotomayor, first-born daughter of Gómez Suárez de

Figueroa the "hoarse," oldest sister of Doña Teresa de Figueroa, married Alonso de Hinestrosa de Vargas with whom we take a pause from our male descendancy of the Vargas, who had four sons and five daughters.

Gómez Suárez de Figueroa y Vargas was the oldest son. He married Doña Caterina de Alvarado. His first-born son [was] Alonso de Hinestrosa de Vargas y Figueroa; [there were] as well other sons and daughters, who, although some were married, all died without having successors.

Alonso de Hinestrosa de Vargas y Figueroa married Doña Isabel de Carvajal, his first cousin. Their daughter, Doña Catalina de Figueroa, married Alonso de Hinestrosa de Vargas her uncle, first cousin of her father, about whom more will be mentioned; they also had Doña Teresa de Vargas and Doña Blanca de Sotomayor who today are nuns in Badajoz. [About eight lines here are crossed through and not legible.]

The second son of Alonso de Hinestrosa de Vargas and of Doña Blanca de Sotomayor was Don Alonso de Vargas, cavalry captain of Emperor Charles V, king of Spain, one of the captains who accompanied the person of our lord King Philip as his faithful guards from Genova to Flanders when he was sworn in as ruler of those states. He spent thirty-eight years engaged in continuous war in three parts of the Old World without leaving it, fighting against the Moors, Turks, and heretics, and against the enemies of the Spanish Crown. He was called Francisco de Placencia until he became captain and, as we said, took the trip with Captain Diego de Aguilera. Having returned to his country with permission of his Majesty, he married Doña Luisa Ponce de León in Montilla, of the very noble blood and descendancy of the knights of Argote and Ponce de León, of whom there are many in the royal city of Córdoba. Don Alonso de Vargas died childless and for this reason he adopted me, although I was not worthy of being his.

[Erased: "Chapter 7; The descendancy of Alonso Hinestrosa de Vargas continues; Some instances of Indian and Spanish history are pointed out."]

The third son of Alonso Hinestrosa de Vargas and of Lady Blanca de Sotomayor was my father Garcilaso de la Vega. He spent thirty years of his life until it came to an end helping to conquer and populate the New World, especially the great kingdoms and provinces of Peru. There by word and deed he taught and instructed those gentiles in our holy Catholic faith, enlarged and magnified the Spanish Crown so greatly, richly, and powerfully that for that empire alone, which it owns among others, it is feared by the rest of the world. I was given birth by an Indian called Doña Isabel Chimpu Occlo. They are two proper names, the Christian, and the gentile by which Indians whether male or female, especially those of royal lineage, have been

accustomed to add their previous name after the name by which they were baptized. This serves them well in representing and keeping alive the names and royal titles that were theirs in their old majesty. These names could only be given to men and women descendants of the male lineage, and they remain such to their survivors.

Doña Isabel Palla Chimpú Occlo was the daughter of Huallpa Tupac Inca Yupanqui and of Coya Mama Occlo, his legitimate wife. He was the brother of Huayna Capac Inca, who was the last natural king of the empire called Peru, as I said at length to his Catholic Majesty in the dedication of our [*Dialogues of*] León Hebreo and as shall be more amply told in the history of the origin of those Inca kings, about whom more shall be written [and was in *The Royal Commentaries*] if God gives me the health and I do not have the bad luck that usually prevents me from attacking my proposed goals.

The fourth of the above-mentioned brothers, Juan de Vargas, married Doña Mencia de Silva in Badajoz, had no children, and, although he arrived late after its discovery [Peru?], he had an early reversal according to the proverb, because after eight or nine years he spent in the service of his king, he entered the battle of Huarina on Diego Centeno's side as infantry captain, where he was shelled by four shots from a *harquebus*.

To these almost eighty years, during which my father and his two brothers served the Spanish Crown, I wish to add those few and useless ones that I served with the sword during my youth and the more useless present ones with the pen to boast and brag about the fact that I followed and imitated them in the service of my king, choosing as my reward (1) the fulfillment of our debt and obligation, although for all of it we possess no more than (2) the satisfaction of having spent them (3) as one should, and it is sufficient for us to have done our part. The contribution of great princes consists more in the benefits of the recipients than of the [their own] merits, nor do they depend on the liberality and magnificence of those who do them [these deeds], because it can be seen at every step that many who deserve well achieve nothing, and others without any merit, and by the hidden favor of their stars, more than by liberality or prodigality of the prince, receive them in abundance.

Of the five daughters of Alonso Hinestrosa de Vargas and of Doña Blanca de Sotomayor, the three youngest were nuns in the convent of Santa Clara in Cofra; the last one still lives and her name is Doña Blanca de Sotomayor, like her mother's.

The oldest daughter was Doña Beatrice de Figueroa, married to the famous captain Fernando de Guillada; they had as a son Alonso de Hinestrosa

de Vargas, about whom we said that he married their niece, Doña Catalina de Figueroa. They currently live in Badajoz. They had likewise Juan de Sotomayor who was presbyter and Francisco de Guillada who was the firstborn, and Doña Blanca de Sotomayor. They all died early and did not marry.

Doña Isabel de Vargas was the second daughter, married in Badajoz to Alonso Rodríguez de Sanabria, descendant by direct male line from that Men Rodríguez de Sanabria whose good advice King Peter [Pedro] the Cruel did not want to take, for which he died by hands of the king Don Henry [Enrique] his brother through the infidelity of a French captain. Because this is an agreeable historical anecdote within the scope of our pursuit, it will be well for us to tell it for those who do not know it.

King Henry was besieged by his brother Don Pedro in the castle of Montiel. The two brothers agreed to see each other alone, outside the castle. The mediator would be a famous French gentleman whose name was Mossem Beltrán de Chaclin, an aide of King Henry.

King Pedro informed Men Rodríguez de Sanabria, a most faithful servant who had been with him ever since his childhood and who was fond of him, that this agreement had been made. He [the servant] told him: "Sire, do not trust a Frenchman paid by your enemy, who will be more devoted to him than to your Royal person. If, the agreement having been made, you should not wish to go back on your word and should not want to retract it, take me with you, so I may be on your side. Since he is paid by the other, let us be two against two, because if anything happens during the meeting, you will have someone on your side to come to your rescue with loyalty and devotion."

As a brave and proud man, King Peter did not want to avail himself of such sound counsel; rather in confirmation of the first agreement, he and his opponent decided to meet alone, assisted by Mossem Beltrán for both parties.

During the meeting the two kings came to blows with hands and arms, and they say that King Peter, as the stronger and more robust, threw his brother to the ground; then the Frenchman entered the fray, saying, "I neither abandon a king, nor do I make a king, but I help my king." With these words, he confused the destinies of the contenders, making a winner out of the one who had fallen. Because King Henry did not know what to do at that moment, the Frenchman said: "Whoever is in such straits, let him not overlook his Girlfriend." He said this because King Henry always had with him his sword, called Girlfriend.

Then, taking hold of it with his hand, he killed his brother, King Peter. For which infidelity, among the recent nine men of fame, they paint Mossem

Beltrán's face turned backward. In other wars between France and England he [Mossem Beltrán] was extremely brave and, although he was a prisoner of the English, he was even braver in prison.

Men Rodríguez de Sanabria felt such pain and sorrow that his king had died for not believing him, that he donned sackcloth and tied it with a grass rope. He wore that habit the rest of his life, and his descendants incorporated in their coat of arms and the border of their shields the rope, which they wear as an emblem.

The said Doña Isabel de Vargas and Alonso Rodríguez de Sanabria had a son who was in the more than famous battle of Lepanto and who currently lives in Badajoz. They had also Doña Blanca de Vargas, currently abbess in Santa Clara de Cofra, and Diego de Sanabria who in arms, virtue, and human letters was a role model for the youth of his time. He and two of his sisters died in their early youth, nor were they married.

This is the briefest and clearest report that I have been able to glean from the wills and the marriage certificates of your predecessors with both branches derived from that tree and continuing down to the descendants still alive today, a daring endeavor for an Indian. I did not dare to pursue here other branches proceeding from this tree, such as the descendancy of the Vargas knights who live in Trujillo, because their line of succession is not as clear as this one. I ask them to forgive any trouble this may cause them, because much that I desired it, it was not possible. To remedy this, it must be noted that the tree has been planted and the garden opened. Anyone who wants to may come in and take a hold of any branch that is most pleasing and place it with any other and I shall be very happy.

[What follows was erased by Garcilaso and has not been included in the Saltillo version. The exclusion is of the greatest interest for this work, as it shows Garcilaso's intention to originally publish the genealogy with *La Florida*. The question that presents itself here is why the two works were eventually separated, and whether Pedro Crasbeeck influenced the separation. The part crossed out reads as follows: "And leaving apart such a great discussion, it will be reasonable for you to view the new building, badly traced and worked on more poorly, which I built of the history of Florida with my small strength and smaller ability to offer and dedicate it to you."

[This is followed by a paragraph from the dedication to Don Theodosio of Portugal in the *La Florida*, which reads as follows:]

"It is written in six Books, corresponding to the six years that were spent on the expedition. The Second Book and the Fifth are each divided into two parts; the Second so that it might not be so long as to weary the eye." The

division in books follows the same scheme as that of the later preface. The fifth book has been divided into two parts to maintain reader interest. [He has then changed "because I am Indian and I am yours" to "I am Indian."]

[In the last paragraph Garcilaso asks for the Lord's blessing. The book has been written in "Córdoba from this poor rented house the fifth day of May 1596."]